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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

The Boston Herald, which has bee mistaken for a Democratic organ, asks: "Can a Democrat do any good thing?"

A portion of Chicago is making a desperate effort to get an honest board of aldermen. If it succeeds the city will have a novelty.

As England let Turkey do as she pleased in Armenia, the latter ought the government have greatly expanded wnich was elected in 1890 sent Mr. Kyle, not to interfere with England in Egypt. Turn about is fair play.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record says Speaker Reed is very careful to exculpate himself from any responsibility for Senator Chandler's baseless assaults upon Governor

Secretary Carlisle is loading up for a oney speech at Chicago. As a financier it might be said of him as it was of one of the King Georges: "He never said a foolish thing and never did

Harmony in the ranks of the Missouri Democracy must have reached the acute stage when the Democratic St. Louis Republic remarks that the Democratic Governor is "an arch hypocrite who has undertaken to terrorize the

The corrupt practices act which has just been passed by the Ohio Legislature limits the personal expenses of candidates to \$200, and to \$100 if but 5,000 votes are concerned. Hereafter in that State the candidate can tell those who seek to blackmail him for all sorts of organizations and fairs that he has spent as much money as the law per-

A long and pointless dispatch concerning the Pearl Bryan case concludes by saying: "It looks as though an order of court may be necessary excluding the newspaper reporters from Colonel Washington as well as from the prisoners." Let it be so ordered. What the public most desires to hear in the case is a strong charge from the court and a verdict of guilty by the jury.

Port Royal is no place for a dry dock, but Senator Butler, of South Carolina. w shed it, and his Republican chum, Senator Cameron, helped him in committee and he got it. In turn Senator Butler voted for the Cameron bill providing that the government purchase the Blaine property at an immense price, not to help Mr. Blaine's heirs, but to keep a theater from being located so pear the Cameron mansion.

Those who are familiar with the history of the war cannot see why the late General Butler should be given a statue to cause him to be remembered as an Illustrious soldier. If he did his State nd the Nation good service it was no as a soldier. In January, 1865, General Grant relieved him of his command behe stood in the way of success who served Massachusetts with credit are opposing the scheme before the Legislature.

If the House should undertake to pass a river and harbor appropriation bill of over eight or ten million dollars in the present condition of the revenues. despite the wishes of the Speaker, the ecuntry generally will be on the side of the Speaker, even if he is not its favorite for President. For national works money should be spent on business principles, but no more should be wasted in clearing out small streams to facilitate log-driving or to give local jobs to favorites.

When the battle ship Iowa is christened and launched to-morrow the Indiana will have to take second place in the navy. The Iowa is larger in all her dimensions, has considerably greater displacement and power, and is expected to be faster. While her batteries are not more formidable than those of the Indiana, she carries more guns, and certain features in her construction will make her more efficient as an all-around fighter. Naval experts say she will be the most powerful battle ship ever completed for the navy.

Rooker can be as fairly tried in this county as elsewhere, and here he should be tried and a large expense saved to the county. If he cannot be tried here It would be better for the county to nolle pros. the case and let him go free. Probably that is the better thing to do, anyway; since he was acquitted for taking the life of his wife on the ground of insanity, it would be fair to assum that he had not recovered sanity when he attempted the life of the other woman. When Rooker was acquitted for the murder of his wife on the ground of insanity he should have been sent to the insane asylum to prevent his killing other people. If this cannot be done let him go. Enough money has been spent on Rooker to no purpose.

quiry into the value of the unoccupied lands of the government to ascertain trade is tacitly abandoned and a cus-

their value for settlement. Not includfigures, but, while they are one-third of the entire territory of the country, the quantity of land which can be tilled settlement is so small as to be insignificant. A few years ago such rosecolored reports were made regarding the a large part of them could be made available for tillage. Subsequent surveys and practical investigation have made it clear that only a very small portion of such lands can be made available by irrigation. In view of such facts, it is predicted that farm lands are sure to appreciate in value in the course of a very few years, which causes the Secretary of Agriculture to advise those who have farms to stick to

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES NOW AND FORMERLY.

During the discussion of the legisla-

tive and executive appropriation bill on Tuesday Senator Allen, of Nebraska, attacked it on the ground of extravagance. "Under Buchanan," he said, "the government cost \$50,000,000 annually, and now it costs \$500,000,000." In that time he declared the population had doubled, but the government expenditures had increased tenfold. Economy in public expenditures is always a duty, and there is need of eternal vigilance to prevent extravagance, but there is reason in all things, and nothing is to be gained by false or extravagant assertions. Senator Allen's statement was demagogic in spirit and untrue in fact. In the first place, there is no fair basis of comparison in the government expenses in Buchanan's time and the present. The United States government of to-day is valuable, have come into existence. At that time there was no railway mail service, no letter carriers, no life-saving service, no internal revenue service, no Pension Bureau, no Agricultural Department, no Currency Bureau, no signal service, no Weather Bureau, no Bureau of Statistics, no Commissioner of Education, no Civil-service Commission, no Interstate-commerce Commission, no Labor Bureau, no Fish Commission, no Bureau of Engraving and Printing-and this list might be considerably extended. These various departments and bureaus employ many thousands of persons and are as necessary to enlightened and progressive government as any part of its machinery. The American people would no would go back to the days of mud roads, ox carts and wooden plows. Aside from the absurdity of compar-

ing the United States government of today with that of Buchanan's time, Senator Allen's statements of fact were erroneous and misleading. He said: "Under Buchanan the government cost \$50,000,000 a year, and now it costs \$500,-000,000." As a matter of fact, the lowest government expenditures in any year of Buchanan's administration were \$60,000,-000 and the highest \$72,000,000. Last year the total ordinary expenditures of the government were \$356,195,000, instead of \$500,000,000, as Senator Allen said. And this expenditure included pensions, which were \$141,000,000 last year, against \$1,310,000 in Buchanan's time, and interest on the public debt, which was \$30,978,000 last year, against \$1,593,000 in Buchanan's time. The two items of pensions and interest on the public debt, amounting together to \$172,-373,000, are really extraordinary expenditures caused by the war. Deducting these, the total ordinary expenditures of the government last year were \$183.823.298. This is less than three times the average annual expenditures during the four years of Buchanan's administration instead of ten times, as Senator Allen asserted. Considering the growth of the country and the expansion of the government in all directions, this is not extravagant, and compares very favorably with the antependitures of the government largely exceeded its revenues, a condition that did not exist again until during the present administration. No doubt there is room for retrenchment and economy in government expenditures, but such sweeping statements as those of Senator Allen do no good.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF UNION.

The speech of Minister Chamberlain

advocating imperial unity for Great Britain and her dependencies is not the dream of an enthusiast, but the idea of a statesman. Nor is he the first Englishman to think of it, since it has been talked of for years, or, rather, alluded to as something which might be desirable. The wonder is that the statesmanship of Great Britain has not undertaken something of the kind. The colonial system of Great Britain does not seem to serve all the purposes for which that government seeks to gain territory. So long as Great Britain was practically without a competitor in the general commerce of the world, her products controlling the markets of other nations, her ships carrying nearly all the merchandise and bringing to her people the food and raw materials, the present colonial system served its purpose. But this is another era of the commercial world. All the world does not pay tribute to Great Britain. Other nations have become competitors, and by laws and treaties many markets have been closed to her merchants. Clinging to her free-trade maxims, Great Britain has not secured, through the tariff legislation of her colonies or those of Parliament, much advantage over other competitors. All the more important of her colonies not only have protective tariffs, but they do not afford the mother country any advantage whatever. Canada's protective duties are the same upon the merchandise of England as upon that of the United States. Consequently, in trade the colonial relation of Canada to Great Britain is of no advantage whatever.

Evidently the statesmen of the present Ministry have reached the conclusion that the time has come to insure The United States Geological Survey to Great Britain the advantage which colonies can give if the policy of free

idea than a reliance on mere sentiment.

her. At the same time such a discrimination in favor of Great Britain would be followed by a responsive policy on the part of the United States. When the competing merchandise of Great Britain shall be admitted to Canada with lower rates of duty than those of the United States we shall be pretty certain to make Canada pay for the discrimination it has made to our injury. As the United States is Canada's best customer, it may not be so very enthusiastic over Mr. Chamberlain's tariff union.

THE VOICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA. The action of the Republican convention of South Dakota, Wednesday, is something of a surprise to those who have assumed that the people of the new States are unanimous for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. While South Dakota is not an extensive producer of silver, it appears in the list of States which produce the white a vastly different organization from that | metal, though its Black hills yield much of 1856-60. All the old departments of more gold than silver. The Legislature ing some of the most important and | Senate. He identified himself with the Populists and was very forward in 1892, and, until South Dakota reasserted its Republicanism in 1894, took a prominent part as a Populist in Senate deliberations. Since that event he has been silent. Senator Pettigrew, who was reelected to the Senate in 1895, has been one of the most conspicuous champions of the free coinage of silver. Because of these Senators it has been assumed in the older States that the people of South Dakota were in favor of the free coinage of silver. Silverites who have made up lists of the States they were sure of have always named South Da-

For these reasons South Dakota was put down among those whose votes would, like those of their Senators, be more dispense with them than they in favor of free coinage of silver. During the past few weeks it has been intimated that it was not impossible that the Republicans opposed to the free coinage of silver would control the State convention; still, such a result was not expected. The sound-money Republicans had a large majority of the convention, that issue being prominent in the canvass. And they were very positive about the matter.

The most significant feature in the affair is the position in which the Republicans in the convention have put Senator Pettigrew. For some reason he desired to be a delegate to the national convention, and to accomplish his purpose he left his seat in the Senate quite two months ago to make a canvass for an election as delegate. Such an act does not commend the Senator to the highest respect of intelligent people. No one can imagine John Sherman, William B. Allison, George F. Hoar or any other Senator who fills the position, leaving his seat and neglecting his duty to go home and make a canvass to secure an election as a delegate to the national convention. For weeks Mr. Pettigrew has been going up and down the State advocating the free coinage of silver, going so far as to declare that he was in favor of the demonetization was aggressively in favor of sound money, and required of the Senator that he should stand up and pledge himself to vote for sound money in the conwar period. It should be remarked, by vention, which he did in order to be the way, that in three of the four years | elected. Never before has a man of of Buchanan's administration the ex- the importance of a United States Senator stood up in the midst of a convention and pledged himself to oppose the policy he has been advocating. What makes the defeat of the Senator more humiliating is the fact that he sent out a circular two days before the convention, urging his election on the ground that he could be useful as a member of the committee on resolutions in getting a free coinage plank into the national platform. Having been made aware of the sentiment of the Republicars of Dakota in regard to silver, Mr. Pettigrew should go back to the Senate and do what he has pledged to do in

the national convention, No one thing which has occurred since the free silver question was thrust clearly set forth the sentiment of the intelligence of the Republican party upon the subject, after it has had time to consider it, than this resolute action of the Republicans of South Dakota.

COL. CHINN TO ENTER POLITICS. A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch says the friends there of Col. Jack Chinn are a candidate for State Senator from that district at the next election. The taste of political excitement which he has recently had has doubtless given him a desire for further experience in that line and perhaps convinced him that he has an undeveloped talent for statesmanship. Intimate association with Senator Blackburn during his campaign for re-election may have suggested to the Colonel that it does not take much of a man to be United States Senator. and that the State Senate is a very good starting point. A young man who went West at an early day wrote back to his father: "Hurry up, pap, and come out here soon as ever you can; mighty mean men get into office here." Recent events may have led Colonel Chinn to conclude that very ordinary men sometimes get to the United States Senate. from Kentucky.

The Colonel possesses one prime qualification for political success in that he is an orator. This is almost indispensable to success in politics anywhere, but particularly in Kentucky, where the grass, lime water, etc., seems to be as

toms union is formed which will give The Clays, the Marshalls, the Breckining Alaska, there are 630,000,000 acres the English manufacturer the advan- ridges, the Wickliffes, the Crittendens now open to settlement. These are large | tage in the markets of the British colo- | and other Kentucky families have made nies and the colonies an advantage over | the State famous for oratory, and some other competitors in the English and of their members have been distincolonial markets. Such a union would guished in higher fields of statesmanwithout irrigation and which is open to be based upon the idea which underlies ship. Senator Blackburn is not exactly the Republican theory of reciprocity in a great orator, but he is a very fluent connection with a protective tariff. The | and loud talker, and with many people tariff union of which Mr. Chamberlain that passes for oratory. If Senator possibilities of irrigating the great tracts | speaks practically ignores the British | Blackburn possessed valuable informaof arid lands that it was assumed that | policy of free trade; still, it seems the | tion on any subject or had anything of only one which can be devised to bring importance to say he could probably Great Britain and her colonies into say it as loud as any other man in the closer trade relations which must be Senate. It is not known whether Col. more potential in fostering the national | Chinn is as loud a speaker as Senator Blackburn, but his oratory is said to be It must be evident that if such a tariff | very effective. The only speech of his union should be formed, which would reported in full is one he made in Frank give British goods the advantage over | fort after the recent adjournment o others in Canadian markets, Canada | the Legislature. The meeting was called must look to Great Britain for her mar- to censure the Governor for using the kets and thereby be drawn closer to militia to preserve the peace during the closing hours of the Legislature. On this occasion Colonel Chinn, being called on for a speech, said:

We did not do anything but just stand around and obey orders. They told me that when them fellers were unseated they must not go into the House, and if I had gotten there first you bet they wouldn't have got in. But that feller run out before he was bounced and got in. The other one didn't, and that's a fact. Well, these fellers thought It was cheaper to bring them soldiers here and pay 'em rather than to let the fun go on, and when it was all over to stand around and gently lift the sheets off the still forms and say, "Don't they look natural?"

Although several other speeches were made during the evening, this brief address of Colonel Chinn is said to have caused more enthusiasm than all the rest combined. It was evidently unstudied, but in politics extemporaneous speaking is always the most effective. The great Kentuckians who have made the State famous for oratory always spoke extemporaneously, or at least without manuscript or notes. Colonel Chinn's style is not that of Henry Clay or any of the orators of that school, yet there is a simplicity and directness about it peculiarly its own. "The business of oratory," says Lord Chester-field, "is to persuade people; and you simpson, of the Fort Wayne district, pre-siding the best of revival songs. It is sent to the preachers free. Presiding Elder postoffice boxes. Several of them were from a girl employed as a typewriter by a coal field, "is to persuade people; and you easily feel that to please people is a great step towards persuading them." Colonel Chinn's oratory seems to be based on this idea, and if he continues to develop on that line there is no telling what heights of popularity he may reach. Of course, the mere announcement that he will be a candidate for State Senator will insure his nomination and election, and in due time he will graduate into national politics. Henry Clay began his political career in the State Legislature, and, if on may use the juxtaposition, so did Senator Blackburn.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Some Conditions Necessary. "The Democratic outlook for '96-" began

"I fear there will be nothing but an inlook," said the experienced one. "Got to b on the inside to have an outlook. Just Too Much.

"You shouldn't mind his comparing your ooking with his mother's," said the elderly friend. "All husbands have that trick." "It wasn't his mother's cooking," sobbed the indignant young woman. "I could have stood that. He said I couldn't make as good pies as his mother's hired girl!"

A Succession of Sinecures. "By gad," said the colonel, "in spite of al they kin say agin Cunnel Brackinridge, he's got this to his credit: He nevan failed to acquit his client in a murder case." "I think," said the major, "that if you will look the mattah up, sah, you will find that all of his clients have been of the fust families, sah, and why should they not be ac-

Making It Pleasant for Him. "I wants to git a white man arrested fer ncendiary trespass or somfin," said the per-

turbed colored gentleman. "What's up?" asked the policeman. "Man hired me toe rake leaves out hi vard, an' when I was most froo he 'Mose, dat wouldn't be no hahd wuk at all ef you was doin' it jes fer fun, would it?' an' I tirin' as wuk fer pay.' Den he say, 'All years, but still the work prospers. Only \$102,right; I des not pay you an' dat will mek it
easier fer you. Always like to help pore
themselves to a remarkable extent in their labrin' man along.' Now, wouldn't dat jar

Here, in these arctic days-this winterland-Where with no April sounds the gray woods Nor wake to flash of any azure wing,

South-and the swift leaves laugh and skies

And you, beloved! if my soul can find For me my summer, could it miss its own? Though we, by all the winds of fate, were Apart, it still would seek you out, I ween-Would seek you, reach you, know you, love

Though Death himself should stand -Frank Preston Smart, in the Lotos. NO CHANGE OF VIEW.

Francis Murphy Still Holds to the Gospel Method of Temperance.

In view of reports recently circulated hat Francis Murphy had broken away from the basis of his well-known temperance teachings, moral sussion, and had practically gone over to the Prohibition party, the Dispatch telegraphed for a statement on the subject. Mr. Murphy the Prohibitionists, but it can be seen that he has not receded from the tenets which are the distinctive feature of his temper-ance work. He reiterates his belief that the against the drinking habit and drunkenness. and against other infirmities. Mr. Murphy's answer is as follows:

Chicago, March 25, 1896. The Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.: "I had the honor of an invitation to h present and speak at a convention held for purpose of uniting all temperance workers upon a platform of 'Malice toward none with charity for all.' I feel this is the on thing needful. I would be very glad to speak at such a convention and do all in my power for peace. Engagements made revented me from accepting the kind invitation of the secretary of the convention and I wrote, thanking him, and stating "You say: 'It is stated you have re

nounced your former temperance views of wenty-seven years.' Whoever has volun-teered the above statement is in error. I am fully persuaded, nay more, I am rooted and ed in the belief that the gospel of world's Redeemer is the sovereign remedy for the infirmities of the whole human mily. For twenty-seven years I have been working among the ruins of men and women who were overtaken in a fault and left to Some were dead, others lost, yet all who were able to call upon our blessed Master and say, 'Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner,' He has heard and answered their

prayer, and they are wholly saved. "With my whole heart do I thank God am one of the poor unfortunate ones who know that I obtained mercy. I was dead, and am alive again; was lost, and am found. "It is stated that I have declared for ion. I do most sincerely desire to work in brotherly love with my brothers and sisters of the Prohibition party. We can be of great help to each other. We should be united in heart. Nothing should separate us. The house divided against itself cannot stand. I am for peace and a union of all the friends of hu enemy. There are great multitudes of oble men and women who are Prohibition ists, and have given to me great assistance in my department of work. I believe in reciprocity, and I hope I shall not be found wanting in loving kindness toward the Prohibition party, which has fought a good fight and kept the faith. Yours in heart, "FRANCIS MURPHY."

THE CHURCH GROWTH

CONFERENCE REPORTS SHOWING DEVELOPMENT THE PAST YEAR.

Anniversary of Woman's Foregin Missionary Society Yesterday-Bishop Joyce a Visitor.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 26.-At to-day's ssion of the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the endance was largely increased and more interest manifested. The business session was preceded by a devotional service conducted by the Rev. B. A. Kemp, of Mishawaka, and in which several others participated. A committee consisting of Revs. T. M. Guild, of Elwood; G. B. Work, of Garrett and P. J. Albright, of Farmland, were appointed to look after the accounts of the conference secretary. A resolution was offered bearing on one of the leading questions that is now before the Methodist Church-that of whether or not the limit shall be removed from the time that a pastor can serve any one charge. The matter was discussed at length and resulted in a vote of 100 to 22 against. The delegates to the General Conference are instructed to vote accordingly. The present limit is five years.

A series of resolutions were presented asking that a faculty of ten ministers be appointed to have charge of the examinations of candidates for admission, instead of standing committees as at present. There was considerable discussion and the matter was finally referred to a special committee. When visitors were called for Dr. W. A. Spencer, of the Church Extension Society, was introduced and made a brief talk, in which he congratulated the conference on giving the largest per cent. of the apportionment to the work which he repreapportionment to the work which he represented of any conference in Indiana, Onio, Illinois or Iowa, with but two exceptions. The society is having hard pulling these hard times, but is keeping out of debt. The society publishes a small bi-monthly magazine, "Christianity in Earnest," with a lowing: Ten thousand members and probauits; the pastors' salaries aggregated \$22,-\$742 for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; \$747 for the Woman's Home Mis-sionary Society; forty-five chapters of the Epworth League, with 2,444 members, and twenty-six Junior League chapters, with 2,-263 members; 882 conversions and 1,151 accessions; two new churches dedicated; varamount of \$6,000 paid.

Preachers' Aid Society and C. U. Wade, of Bluffton, secretary of the society. reported great prosperity, and the following officers were elected: President, Milton Mahin. New Castle; vice-pres Guild, Elwood; secretary, C. U. Wade, ton; treasurer, James Meeks, Muncie; managers, N. H. Phillips, Muncie; E. F. Hasty, Pendleton; G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie; H. Rhodes and C. M. Kimbrough, Muncie. The treasurer's report showed \$15,000 loaned,

Rev. C. G. Hudson, presiding elder of the the erection and repairing of churches, and \$5,000 of old debts liquidated; three new churches completed; 800 probationers received, and 300 by letter, making a total membership of 6,400; Epworth League reported a membership of 2,350, with a strong Junior League; the pastors made 13,000 visits and several successful revivals. The quarterly conference in the district to the general conference, asking that the confer-Rev. M. S. Marble, presiding elder of the Kokomo district, submitted his report, which howed the following: Twelve stations and upported and several hundred new members admitted to membership; two new churches built, and many repaired; pastoral visits, 13,622; A. H. Currie appointed chaplain of the State Prison North in the win-ter, and gave up his charge at Windfall; new church at Kokomo, which is said to ew church at Kokomo, which ready for the finest in the State, to be ready for the finest in the State, to be ready for the finest in the State, to be ready for the finest in the State, to be ready for the finest in the state of the finest in the state of the finest in the state of the state dedication by next September; a school revival methods held at Kokomo last fall. J. E. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Ald Society; Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society; H. C. Weakley, of Cincinnati, representing Christie Hospital, and Mrs. Dr. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, representing the nterest of his society, stating that there efforts for education. They paid \$80,000 last year for tuition in the schools of the denomination, and the colored conferences are responding liberally. Many reasons de-mand renewed interest and help from the church at large. The splendid work of the schools is well illustrated in the case of the students in the schools of the denomination in the central South, and the United States flag floats over every one of them. These schools were never doing as good work as now; never as strong, and never commanded the respect and good will of the Southern people as now. The dangerous movements Roman Catholicism is calling the denomination to more aggressive and per-

At the church extension anniversary which occurred last night, the Rev. W. A. Spencer, of Philadelphia, said, in the course of his address: 'There are few conferences in the United States that give more liberally than thi You have given to our society \$29,370, and you have received back in donations \$8,000 and in loans \$7,000. You give a larger per cent. of the appropriation than any con-ference in Ohio, and there is only one in Illinois that is ahead of you, and you give more than any other conference in your

The speaker gave some statistics showing markable growth of the church. In the last ten years twice as much has been spent for church building as ever before. and in that time more church buildings have been put up by Methodists than by any other four denominations. The Church Extension Society alone has built 10,000 churches, spent \$5,000,000 and loaned \$10,000,people. It is entirely out of debt and will do more in the next ten years than it has in the past. But there are now 3,000 congregations without a building and 5,000 Sabbath ols that cannot meet in a church build church is growing so rapidly that it cannot care for its flock. Dr. Spencer has organized a church extension members pay \$10 per year. He now has 7,000 members, but he wants to increase the umber to 10,000, and several names were given in as members. Rev. F. G. Browne, of Huntington, conference secretary of the society, gave his report. It shows a total donation of \$1,928, which is a decrease from last year, owing to the fact that sixteen charges have not reported A prominent feature of the conference

programme is the series of pentecostal services, one of which is held each day. They are in charge of the Rev. J. H. Holingsworth, D. D., pastor of the Collegeavenue Church, Greencastle Bishop Joyce was an unexpected visitor to-day, stopping off on his way through the city. His appearance was greeted with en-

of the Woman's Foreign Missionary So-ciety, with an address by Dr. David W. Stephenson, of this city, a returned medical missionary from China, and the anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society with an address by Mrs. Dr. R. S. Rust, o Cincinnati. This evening occurred the missionary anniversary, with an address by the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., of New York. At the same time occurred a pentecostal service at Grace Church

Father Dempsey Exonerated. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 28 .- Some days ago a committee from St. Paul's congregation, of this city, visited the Right Rev. Bishop Rademacher, at Fort Wayne, and preferred sensational charges against Father John Dempsey, and presented a petition praying for his removal. To-day Bishop Rademacher was here, and after hearing all the evidence produced decided there were no rounds for the charges, and exonerated Tather Dempsey on each and every count tating that he would not be removed. St Paul's is one of the largest and most impor-tant congregations in this diocese. Father Dempsey came here from Lafayette about eight years ago, and has paid off about \$30,-

000 of the church debt during that time. The congregation has a membership of one thou-

PHILADELPHIA'S MYSTERY.

Another Theory in Regard to the Death of Annie McGrath.

ILADELPHIA. March 26. - Another y has arisen in regard to Annie Mo-Grath's death. This is to the effect that the girl, being engaged to be married, attempted to sever her relations with Samue P. Langdon. The latter threatened to reveal their intimacy if she did so, and she, fearing such a disclosure, attempted to kill him and then committed suicide. This supposition is borne out by statements made by Miss Addie Griffiths, a friend of Annie, who was with her the day before her death. She then told Miss Griffiths that Langdon was to meet her that night (Saturday), adding: "I'm not going to have anything more to do with him.

I'll tell him when I see him that I won't keep his company any more." On the same occasion Annie complained of a toothache, and, with Miss Griffiths, went to a Chestnut-street drug store and asked for some chloroform. It was not sold to her, and she she could get it from a dental student whom she knew. The statement of Bertha Stewart, the servant employed in the Girard-avenue house, confirms the story that a quarrel occurred between the couple on the Mrs. Langdon arrived here to-day from Pittsburg and went at once to the office of Assistant District Attorney Barlow, with whom she held a short conference. Barlow declined to state what was the nature of the interview, but says that Mrs.

Langdon left this city to-night. The young man to whom the dead girl was engaged is Howard Fitzsimmons, a jeweler, Westchester. He was in this city on business to-day, but it could not be ascer-tained whether it was bearing on the case or not. In an interview he said he met Anna McGrath at Atlantic City during last summer, Langdon was with her at the time and passed as her uncle. When she eturned to this city he visited her a number of times at her home. He said she was always very ladylike. He admitted giving her a diamond ring found on Langdon after his arrest and on which was engraved "H. F. to A. M." The date of their marriage was set for June 23 of this year. He expressed himself as surprised at the girl's fate and had no idea of the dual life she

Nothing definite concerning the use of poichemist has made his report on the analysis of the girl's stomach, which will not be completed for several days. A number of letters The est will not be held until next week. A diary has been found in Langdon's pos-session which is said to contain, under date of Monday last, the entry: "Annie died at

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. Plan for a Permanent Tribunal Under

Consideration by Lawyers.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The committee on Mason, and was sovereign grand inspector-international arbitration of the New York general, thirty-third degree. He leaves a State Bar Association held a meeting to-day. The committee was appointed for the purpose of formulating a plan for the organization of a court of arbitration for the settle-

ment of differences that may arise between the governments of English-speaking people. Correspondence has already been had with the officers of all the State bar associations. and it is expected that they will co-operate with the New York State Bar Association in the scheme. Soon after convening the comthe members of the committee were present except Mr. Depew. When adjournment was Secretary Smith said that the subcommittee, consisting of Walter S. Logan and W. Martional arbitration, but that it had not been adopted, and probably would not be until several more meetings have been held and all the details discussed and fully considered. Before the formal adoption of will be submitted to President Cleveland a memorial, but this will not be done un memorial, but this will not be done until rbitration committees representing all the State bar associations of the country Some of the State bar associations which have corresponded with the New York asso-ciation and signified their intention to appoint arbitration committees to act in harmony with the New York committee are the State Bar Association of Maine, the State Bar Association of West Virginia, the State Bar Association of West Virginia, the State Bar Association of Wisconsin, the New Mex-ico State Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association, the New Hampshire Bar Asso-ciation, the Connecticut State Bar Associa-tion, the Missouri Bar Association, the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the Iowa Bar Association, the Virginia Bar Association and the Michigan Bar Association. President Whitaker said that the plan sub-mitted by the subcommittee provided for the organization of a permanent international tribunal. The bar associations throughout

the plan provide for the naming by the United States government and Great Britain of judicial officers, who shall constitute a court for the settlement of all diplomatic differences that shall arise between the two UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

he country and in Great Britain are in sym-

pathy with the movement. The features of

Switch Broken by a Mail Bag and a Train Partly Wrecked. MACON, Ga., March 26 .- The southbound vestibule train on the Southern railroad ran into the siding at Eastman at 4 o'clock this morning, injuring four persons. The mail clerk threw out a bag, which struck a switch, breaking it and openside track and collided with empty boxcars. all being derailed. The injured are: Miss Edith Miller, of Warren, O., arm bruised badly. Mrs. John Ray, Chatta-nooga, Tenn., arms bruised. Conductor Eldson and the Pullman conductor were

slightly injured. Two Killed and Others Hurt. NEW YORK, March 26.-Six men who had worked their way into the freight yards of the Central railroad at Elizabeth, N. J., were run into by a train which was being shifted from one track to another to-day. An effort was made to stop the train, but a coupling pin broke and several cars sped along the siding. Two of the men were killed, one probably fatally injured, two others slightly, and the sixth is believed to have escaped altogether. He has not been seen since, however. The killed are: W. S. Johnson, Brooklyn, whose name was learned from a despaired of. Mr. Nettleton had long found on him from Cleveland, O., which indicated also that he was a telegraph line inspector; George B. Lane, of Provi-dence, R. I. The injured are: Unknown man, several compound fractures and will prob-ably die; John F. Allen, of Holyoke, Mass.; Roger Lane, brother of George B. Lane, who was killed. Allen and the two Lanes had been to Philadelphia looking for employment, and, failing to find it, were returning home, when they met the others and they traveled together until the accident.

Alaska Commission's Report. OTTAWA, Ont., March 25.-The report of the Alaska boundary commission was pre-sented to the Senate to-night. It is signed by oners George vey, on Dehalf of the United States, and W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Interfor Department, on behalf of Cana-da. The report contains little of what is new, ut refers to maps and other do which do not accompany it. The last paragraph of the report, which is unanimous, says: "It is understood and agreed that, in signing this report, and in regard to the maps that have been submitted, it is not affirmed or admitted by the commissioners hat there is authority for the applicati of names used to designate the various places, bays, channels, islands, etc."

To Annul a Trust's Charter. NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—The suit brought by the State of New Jersey, hrough Attorney-general Stockton, to anompany, otherwise known as the To Trust began in the Chancery Court in city to-day before Vice Chancellor I The suit is brought on behalf of John ler & Sons, retail dealers of tobacco in city, who complain that penalties are im-posed by the corporation for handling goods manufactured by rival concerns.

Couple Poisoned.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 26.-Mrs. Josephine Snyder died to-day of poisoning, as alleged. Her husband, Jacob Snyder, dence of poison was found in his stomach. Mrs. Snyder's ante-mortem statement has been taken, but Coroner Harding and Assistant District Attorney Powelson decline to reveal its contents. The daughter of the Snyders, Mrs. Martha Whittaker, is under W. J. EDBROOKE DEAD

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT UNDER HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Designer of Notre Dame University Structures and Other Buildings-Death of President Hippolyte.

CHICAGO, March 26 -W. J. Edbrooke, the vell-known architect, is dead, aged fifty-five.

Mr. Edbrooke was supervising architect under Harrison's administration and supervised all the buildings at the world's fair designed for government exhibitions. His handlwork was also seen at the Atlanta exposition. He bore off the honors in both designing and building the State Capitol building at Atlanta. Among his most notable works are the Notre Dame University structures, at South Bend, Ind., and the Tabor Grand Opera House, at Denver.

President Hippolyte.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-The State De-WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Smythe, at Port-au-Prince, Halti, confirming the Paris report of the death of President Hippolyte, of Halti. The minister's cablegram gave no details, simply reading: "President dead."

The Haltian consul at Jamaica has received a cable from the Haltian government announcing that perfect tranquillity reigns there and that no disorder has resulted from the sudden death of President Hippolyte.

General Hippolyte's career was not one peace; indeed, no public man in Haiti can enjoy more than a few months of peace at a time, for revolutionary plots are always brewing. The full name of the dead President was Louis Mondestin Florvil Hippolyte. He was born at Cape Haytlen, in 1827. He was a mulatto, the son of one of Soulouque's Ministers. Hippolyte first attained prominence in the war of 1865. He was the leader of the sanguinary revolt by which General Legitime was defeated, and in October, 1889, was proclaimed President of the Haltian government. In May, 1890, he was elected President for a term of seven years. Since then he has been continual times was forced to use summary measure to retain his position.

Henry Chapman Banks.

NEW YORK, March 26.-Funeral services who was corporation attorney of this county in 1850, were held to-night at his home on West Twenty-third street. Mr. Banks dies on Tuesday from the effects of a fall on the ice two weeks ago.

Mr. Banks was born in Henderson Ky., seventy-four years ago, and was the descendant of an old Puritan family. His father was a presbyterian minister in Louisville. Mr. Banks studied law in the office of Judge Marshall, in Louisville, and then went to New York. He was a prominent

Dennis F. Murphy.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Dennis F. Murphy, who has been one of the reporters of the United States Senate since 1848 and the chief of the reportorial corps since 1873, died here to-night, aged sixty-two years.

Mr. Murphy was one of the best known stenographic reporters in the world, and the accuracy and fidelity of his work was never questioned. His acquaintance with public men was very extensive, and with many of them he held confidential relawithout any assistance, the sittings of that body. For the last three years Mr. Murphy has been an invalid.

George A. Butler. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.-A tele-

gram was received here late to-night announcing the sudden death of George, A. Butler, president of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of this city, and one of the most noted financiers in the country. He died suddenly in a Northeastern railroad train in South Carolina to-night, while on President Butler was well known in financial circles and at Washington, where he has aftended many hearings on financial matters before congressional committees. He was sixty years old and leaves three chil-dren. The body will be brought to this city

Fowler M. Ray. NASHUA, N. H., March 26.-Fowler M. Ray, an inventor, aged seventy-two years, was buried to-day. He was a grandson of Lord Peter Guilligher, of Ireland, Mr. Ray's father was disowned for marrying beneath his station. Taking his wife's name, he came to America and became a multi-mil-lionaire in New York by speculation in gutta percha. His sister, Harriet Ray, mar-ried George Baldwin. Ray succeeded to a fortune, but lost it. He leaves a widow and laughter, Mrs. Everett L. Bryant, at San

Antonio, Tex., and a son in Indianapolis Daniel G. Dorrance. ONEIDA, N. Y., March 26 .- Hon. Daniel G. Dorrance died at his home at Oneida Castle this afternoon, after an illness of about two weeks, of pneumonia. Mr. Dorrance was born at Peterboro, Madison county, March 13, 1811. In 1840 he was elected by the Whigs member of Assembly from Oneida county. He was elected to the Senate in 1854-55. He

was a director in the Fort Stanwix Bank, at Rome, and a capitalist of local prominence, is estate being estimated at www.um Dr. W. G. Spencer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26 .- To-day, Dr. W. G. Spencer, captain on the retired list of the United States army, died sudleaves a wife and several children. Spencer, when in active service, was a surgeon in the Sixteenth Regiment of infantry and retired a few years ago on account of bad health. At the time of death he was a member of the faculty of the University of Nashville.

George H. Nettleton.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 26.-George H. Nettleton, president and general manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, died at his home here to-night, aged sixty-five. Death resulted from paralysis, and for several weeks his life has been prominent in Western railroad circles, both as a contractor and an executive officer.

B. F. Lincoln. LYNDON, Vt., March 26.-B. F. Lincoln, a wealthy and prominent lumber manufacturer, died to-day, aged sixty-four years. He was a

Tribute to General Casey. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Secretary Lemont has issued a general order announcing to the army the death here yesterday of Brigadier General Casey and adding the

following tribute to his memory: "His absolute honesty, thorough devotion to public duty, and rugged force of character won for General Casey the supreme confidence of the country and contributed in a marked degree to the high reputation of the corps of which he was long a distinguished member. As a mark of respect to his memory the corps of engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days." The funeral arrangements are now bell made by Captain Casey, son of the decease

and it is the present intention to have the remains removed from Washington after service here to the family burying ground at Wickford, R. I. Mrs. Dimmick's Wedding Gown.

New York Recorder. Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick has shown exquisite taste in the selection of her wed than the soft gray costume to wear on the occasion of her union with ex-President Harrison. The skirt, which is cut with a demi-train, is of pale gray grain silk, very heavy and beautiful, has no adornment but its own numripples. The bodice is of gathered chiff caught in at the waist by a girdle of steel, and steel also trims the cuffs and the offar. The sleeves are of the silk, and have fashionable new puff, rather short and ry bouffante. The bonnet to be worn with gown is of cut steel trimmed with violets

and Honiton lace, with a fine gray aigrette. Advice to Methodist Ministers. WICHITA, Kan., March 26 .- At the Southwest Kansas Methodist Episcopal Conferent to-day Bishop Andrews created a sensati by remarking that a minister should to dle with the temperance question